United Nations S/2002/568

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 May 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 9 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the copy of a letter dated 7 May 2002 from İsmail Cem, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, addressed to you, with regard to the leadership of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-39463 (E) 220502

Annex to the letter dated 9 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The success of the Bonn process is of crucial importance for attaining lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan. It is important that the international community maintain its vigilant support to make full use of the historic opportunity to meet this challenge. Turkey strongly appreciates the key role played by the United Nations under your able guidance and the valuable contributions of Ambassador Brahimi, your Special Representative for Afghanistan.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Turkey decided on 29 April 2002 to assume the lead nation status for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) for Kabul and its surrounding area for a period of six months, following the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Needless to say, Turkey will assume the leadership following the extension of the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force by the Security Council and the six-month period will commence with the actual transfer of the lead to Turkey by the United Kingdom. Turkey expects that a new Council resolution could be expeditiously adopted by the Council for that purpose.

The Turkish Government has taken this decision with the understanding that the mandate and the area of operation of ISAF will be maintained as stipulated by the Security Council in its resolution 1386 (2001). As such, the core mission of ISAF would remain to be of assistance to the Afghan Administration in the maintenance of security as envisaged in annex I to the Bonn Agreement. The following current tasks of the force would also be maintained:

- Liaison with the transitional administration and with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;
- Advice and support to the transitional administration and to the United Nations and its personnel in Kabul on security issues;
- Scoping future requirements for helping the Afghan authorities in the establishment and training of new Afghan security and armed forces; key infrastructure development tasks.

Under the lead of the United Kingdom and with the valuable assistance of contributing States, ISAF has been successful in fulfilling its role. The continuous strong support of the international community is crucial for maintaining the present capabilities and efficiency of ISAF. An early adoption of a new Security Council resolution extending the mandate of ISAF will enable Member States to make concrete and timely contribution plans for the force. Therefore, we look forward to the early adoption of an extension resolution from the Security Council. Your guidance to this end will be highly appreciated.

The Trust Fund established in accordance with resolution 1386 (2001) to provide financial support to ISAF participating States or operations has not yet become functional. Encouragement of the Member States to contribute to the fund will be important, as it constitutes the lifeline of ISAF.

As was the case during the United Kingdom lead, the International Security Assistance Force will continue to have a particular mission authorized by a Security

Council resolution that is distinct from Operation Enduring Freedom. Turkey, as the lead nation, will exercise command of the International Security Assistance Force. It will continue to include the troops and equipment contributed by other nations and will have the support of the United States of America.

In respect of the relationship between the International Security Assistance Force and forces operating in the Afghanistan theatre under Operation Enduring Freedom, and for reasons of effectiveness, close coordination will be maintained between ISAF and the United States Central Command to "deconflict" International Security Assistance Force and Operation Enduring Freedom activities and to ensure that each group's activities do not interfere with the successful execution of the other's.

The joint coordinating body established with representatives from the United States Central Command, the Afghan Interim Administration and the International Security Assistance Force to deal with operational issues will be maintained.

To ensure effective political-military coordination, the committee of contributors will continue to meet with the lead nation as the chair and Turkey, as the lead nation, will report regularly to the Security Council on developments.

The precise date of transfer of the responsibility of the lead from the United Kingdom will be determined through consultations in due course. Following the termination of the six-month period under the Turkish lead, Turkey will transfer its responsibilities. Here I would like to emphasize that the identification of the successor at an early stage will not only enable the timely preparations for the transfer of leadership, but will also serve to boost confidence in the international community's commitment to Afghanistan. Turkey would like to ask you to support efforts to identify a successor lead nation by inviting the Member States to consider the possibility of taking over as the next lead nation.

(*Signed*) İsmail **Cem**

United Nations S/2002/569

Security Council

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22 May 2002

Original: English and French

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolution 1386 (2001) of 20 December 2001,

Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Supporting international efforts to root out terrorism, in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming also its resolutions 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001 and 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001,

Recognizing that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghans themselves, and welcoming in this respect the cooperation of the Afghan Interim Authority with the International Security Assistance Force,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for taking the lead in organizing and commanding the International Security Assistance Force and recognizing with gratitude the contributions of many nations to the International Security Assistance Force,

Welcoming the letter from the Foreign Minister of Turkey to the Secretary-General of 7 May 2002 (S/2002/568), and taking note of Turkey's offer contained therein to assume the lead in commanding the International Security Assistance Force,

Recalling the letter dated 19 December 2001 from Dr. Abdullah Abdullah to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/1223),

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force, in consultation with the Afghan Interim Authority and its successors established by the Bonn Agreement,

Acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

02-39812 (E) 230502

1. *Decides* to extend the authorization, for a period of six months beyond 20 June 2002, of the International Security Assistance Force, as defined in resolution 1386 (2001);

2. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the International Security Assistance Force to take all necessary measures to fulfil the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the International Security Assistance Force, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to resolution 1386 (2001);

4. *Requests* the leadership of the International Security Assistance Force to provide monthly reports on implementation of its mandate, through the Secretary-General;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2002/570

Security Council

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22 May 2002

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Letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia, I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 16 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations (see annex).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Stefan **Tafrov**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

02-39598 (E) 230502

Annex

Letter dated 16 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, in particular paragraph 11 (a) and (b), and 1407 (2002) of 3 May 2002 and statements S/PRST/2001/1 of 11 January 2001, S/PRST/2001/30 of 31 October 2001 and S/PRST/2002/8 of 28 March 2002, regarding the arms embargo on Somalia, it is my duty to inform you of the most recent violations of this embargo by the Government of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is flooding arms, ammunition and landmines into the following regions of Somalia: Bay, Bakool, North-east, Hiiraan, Jowhar and Mogadishu. Ethiopia is supplying these weapons to the warlords who oppose both the Transitional National Government and the national reconciliation process in Somalia.

Here are some details:

1. North-east Region

In April and the first half of May 2002, the Government of Ethiopia supplied Colonel Abdillahi Yusuf with the following:

- P-10 anti-tank
- Machine guns, 120-mm
- PKM
- DSHK
- AK-47
- RPJ-7

Ethiopia supplied those arms to Col. Abdillahi Yusuf to stage a coup d'etat against the elected leadership of this region and enabled him to capture, on 7 May 2002, the port city of Boosaaso.

Col. Abdillahi Yusuf was supported by a large contingent of Ethiopian troops from the Fifth Region of Ethiopia.

2. Middle Shabeelle Region (Jowhar) and Mogadishu

Ethiopia supplied warlords Mohamed Dheere in Jowhar and Muse suudi Yalahow of Mogadishu with the following:

Artillery

- M-130/122-mm
- 85-mm
- Mortars, 120-mm

Small arms

- BKM
- RPJ
- AK-47

Anti-tank

- P-10

The Ethiopian Government further supplied large quantities of ammunition, and anti-personnel mines.

3. **Bay, Bakool and Gedo regions**

The Ethiopian Government is supplying larger quantities of arms and ammunition to militias in these regions and at this time is invading Bakool and Gedo regions with the intention of installing a puppet administration in those regions.

By these actions, the Government of Ethiopia is in violation of the sanctions regime/arms embargo on Somalia as stipulated in the relevant Security Council resolutions.

I formally request that appropriate action be taken against Ethiopia under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

I also request that this communication be forwarded to the President of the Security Council for distribution as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed Abdi **Hashi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Somali Republic to the United Nations

United Nations S/2002/571

Security Council

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22 May 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 22 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Under the instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 22 May 2002 from Abdul Sattar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, drawing your kind attention to the deteriorating situation in South Asia, which represents a grave threat to international peace and security (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Munir **Akram**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative-designate

02-39504 (E) 220502

Annex to the letter dated 22 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 22 May 2002 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The United Nations is the repository of humanity's hopes for the prevention of war and for the promotion of the peaceful settlement of international disputes in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. In that perspective, the Government of Pakistan draws your attention to Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides for resort to peaceful means for the resolution of differences and the maintenance of international peace and security through negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, enquiry, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or other peaceful means.

For the past five months, dangerous tensions have been whipped up in South Asia. India has moved forward and deployed nearly 1 million troops in battle position along the international border with Pakistan, the working boundary and the Line of Control in Kashmir.

Despite the hundreds of thousands of troops it has stationed and the sophisticated devices it has deployed along the Line of Control, India accuses Pakistan of infiltration across the Line of Control. In making uncorroborated charges, India refuses to submit its allegations to monitoring by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) or impartial surveillance and investigation. It disallows free access to international media and international human rights organizations in Occupied Kashmir that can independently assess the real situation in the territory. India also asserts that it will know when the alleged infiltration ceases, thus arrogating to itself the role of the accuser and the judge.

The Indian leadership routinely blames Pakistan for every violent incident inside India and in Occupied Kashmir. Some ruling BJP leaders have been accusing Pakistan even for the carnage in Gujarat, even though the Indian political opposition as well as local and international human rights groups placed the responsibility squarely on Hindu fanatics belonging to extremist organizations like the RSS — the parent body of the ruling BJP — VHP, Bajrang Dal and Shiv Sena. The state government of Gujarat, which is controlled by BJP, actually aided and abetted the pogroms of Muslims. Human Rights Watch in its report on the Gujarat carnage has concluded that "attacks on the Muslims throughout the state were planned, well in advance of the Godhra incident, and organized with extensive police participation and in close cooperation with officials of the BJP State Government". Similarly a report by a women's panel sponsored by Citizen's Initiative observes that "the State ... abdicated its responsibilities to protect all its citizens. Far worse, it actively connived in the maiming, raping and butchering of hundreds of women and children of Gujarat".

The same attitude has been adopted by the Indian Government on incidents of violence inside Occupied Kashmir. Whether it was the Chitisingpura incident in March 2000 or the Amarnath Yatra killings later in the year, the Indian authorities

alleged Pakistani involvement. Such false accusations malign the Kashmiri freedom struggle and are part of a propaganda strategy to perpetuate Indian occupation of the state. According to the All Parties Hurriyat Conference, over 75,000 Kashmiris have been massacred by Indian military, paramilitary and police forces.

India not only refused impartial international inquiries into these and other similar cases, but also abandoned its own investigations when it began to appear that these murders may actually have been staged by Indian forces. The case of tampering with the DNA tests of innocent Kashmiris, killed as terrorists responsible for the Chitisingpura massacre, is too well-known to bear repetition.

The latest attack on a military camp in Jammu on 14 May 2002 has led to a new stridency in the Indian threats. The Defence Minister of India has talked about "punishing" Pakistan. The Indian army chief has publicly stated: "The time for words is over. It is time for action." In a resolution adopted by both houses of the Indian Parliament on 17 May, Pakistan was accused of encouraging terrorism. On 18 May, the Indian Government asked for the withdrawal of our High Commissioner in New Delhi. The Indian motive in making these threatening and belligerent statements and maintaining the dangerous escalation and troop build-up is obvious. It is embarked on coercive diplomacy aimed at pressing Pakistan to abandon its principled position on Kashmir. The BJP Government also wishes to deflect international attention from the ongoing massacre of the minority Muslim community in Gujarat as well as other domestic failings.

The United Nations and the international community must ask why is it that India is preparing to go to war with Pakistan, with all its dangerous consequences, while it rejects universally recognized peaceful means for the settlement of differences as well as proposals for impartial investigation, monitoring, fact-finding or assistance to bring down tension. This cannot be the attitude of a responsible State that respects Charter principles and believes in peace and norms of international conduct. It is the behaviour of an arrogant Power that is bent upon exploiting the current international environment and concerns to its own advantage and believes that it has a licence to commit aggression under the pretext of the fight against terrorism.

Pakistan, as part of the international coalition against terrorism, is engaged in a serious effort to combat international terrorism and cleanse our society of extremism. Our efforts are hampered by the escalation and tension resulting from the massive Indian troop build-up along our borders. However, while we wish to avoid conflict, we are also ready to meet resolutely any aggression by India, in the exercise of our inherent right to self-defence, against the territory of Pakistan or the territories in Kashmir whose defence remains our responsibility. We wish to avoid such a development, but we cannot afford to slacken our vigilance and preparedness.

We are ready to cooperate with any effort or good offices by the United Nations or the international community for reducing tension, preserving peace and promoting dialogue between the two countries.

I am bringing the prevailing situation between Pakistan and India to the attention of Your Excellency for measures deemed appropriate by you. The explosive situation created by India by amassing troops on our border and the Line of Control as well as the unwarranted and threatening statements of the Indian leaders represent a grave threat to peace and security in the region. We therefore call

on the United Nations and the international community to use their good offices with India and to advise it to choose the path of dialogue and negotiations as against confrontation to resolve the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and other outstanding issues between the two countries.

I request Your Excellency to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdul **Sattar**
Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

United Nations A/56/957–S/2002/572

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents in the ongoing campaign of Palestinian terrorism directed against the citizens of Israel.

Sunday afternoon, at approximately 4.15 p.m. (local time), a Palestinian terrorist disguised as an Israeli soldier entered an outdoor market in the coastal Israeli city of Netanya and detonated powerful explosives strapped to his body. The bomb was packed with nails, screws and other objects designed to inflict maximum pain and suffering. The force of the blast killed three Israelis and wounded more than 50 others, several of them critically. Both the terrorist organizations Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Hamas claimed responsibility for the bombing.

In addition to the Netanya bombing, there have been scores of attempted suicide attacks in recent days. Among them, a Palestinian suicide bomber detonated his explosives at the busy Taanakhim Junction yesterday, killing himself but causing no injuries. The terrorist detonated his explosives as the police approached him after he had aroused the suspicion of a nearby driver. Also yesterday, police apprehended a female suicide bomber near the Palestinian-controlled town of Tulkarm. The woman was en route to carry out an attack inside Israel.

These incidents are merely the latest in the continuing campaign of Palestinian terrorism that has been detailed in letters dated 8 May 2002 (A/56/940-S/2002/533), 1 May 2002 (A/56/936-S/2002/503), 12 April 2002 (A/56/909-S/2002/415), 10 April 2002 (A/56/912-S/2002/373), 1 April 2002 (A/56/895-S/2002/337), 27 March 2002 (A/56/891-S/2002/322), 26 March 2002 (A/56/889-S/2002/315), 18 March 2002 (A/56/880-S/2002/293), 14 March 2002 (A/56/876-S/2002/280), 11 March 2002 (A/56/867-S/2002/257), 8 March 2002 (A/56/864-S/2002/252), 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-S/2002/233), 4 March 2002 (A/56/854-S/2002/222), 27 February 2002 (A/56/843-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126),

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22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834). 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The Government of Israel holds the Palestinian Authority fully responsible for the attack in Netanya. Operation Defensive Shield has resulted in a dramatic decline in terrorist activity. Even so, Palestinian terrorists continue with their attempts to launch attacks and kill Israeli civilians on a daily basis. Rather than fulfil its obligations to fight terror, the Palestinian leadership continues to incite its people to violence and to support the actions of terrorist organizations. In recent weeks, over 20 attempted bombings have been thwarted through the concerted efforts of Israeli security forces. It is these efforts, and only these efforts, that stand between Palestinian terrorists and their intended victims.

Despite their anti-terror rhetoric, the Palestinian leadership has taken no significant action that would prevent a resumption of terrorist attacks against Israel. The terrorist organization Hamas continues to operate in Gaza virtually unhindered and its leadership remains free and able to coordinate deadly terrorist operations. This situation persists despite Hamas' continued calls for holy war and the destruction of Israel and the repeated declarations of its leaders promising a renewed wave of attacks against Israel.

Israel calls upon the international community to exert maximum pressure on the Palestinian leadership to seize the opening that stands before us as a result of the relative quiet we have experienced in recent weeks. Further action must be taken to dismantle Palestinian terrorist organizations by imprisoning their members, cutting off their funding and destroying their facilities. The destruction of Palestinian terrorist capabilities is essential if the efforts currently under way are to be successful in returning the parties to a peaceful process aimed at addressing the aspirations of the Palestinian people and achieving a lasting solution to the conflict.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative